8

ASTRONOMY AND METEOROLOGY

BY WALTER H. SMITH, MONT[illegible]

[illegible]

CALENDAR.

Thursday, March [illegible]
[illegible]day 12—Venus [illegible] Aquarius [illegible]
Saturday 13—[illegible]
Sunday 14—[illegible] Mercury at per[illegible]
Monday 15—Sun r[illegible]
Tuesday 16—Mer[illegible]
Wednesday 17—[illegible]

WEATHER FORECAST.

[illegible] and [illegible] rainfall [illegible] week. Thunder storms [illegible] improbable over Southern se[illegible] ing the week.

For the week ending Wednesday, March 24th:—Opens [illegible] fine and cold—cloudy, sudd[illegible] wind and snow in northern [illegible] about 19th and 20th, with rains [illegible] middle and southern states [illegible] weather for March—high winds [illegible] storms of rain in the south and west, sleet and heavy snow north—heavy gales about 22nd and 23rd, with rough weather on the Atlantic seaboard [illegible] ends on [illegible] ger ral[illegible] storm.

[illegible] comet, discovered at Paris [illegible] 1st, [illegible] become [illegible] and after [illegible] now nort[illegible] the sun [illegible] constellation [illegible] Pegasus.

[illegible] and [illegible] for Fe[illegible] 1–27 was a great s[illegible] great s[illegible] with snow, [illegible] and [illegible] followe[illegible] weather, pr[illegible] crossing the whole continent during the dates mentioned.

I HAVE BEEN ASKED [illegible] for an opinion on the maple sugar prospects of Northern New England for this season. After considering the question in its various bearings, I believe that a good run may safely be anticipated. As the forepart of March is likely to be stormy and cold, I would locate the first sugaring in Northern New England, Northern New York, the Frontier Counties and the Eastern Townships later on, probably not before the third, or more likely the entry of the fourth week, after which date I anticipate a spell of fine, early warm—almost summer-like-weather, with chilly nights—the perfection of maple sugar weather.

MARS AT OPPOSITION.

Mars, at opposition on [illegible] 6th, is not expected to reveal many secrets at this approach. Owing to the extreme eccentricity of his orbit the "planet of war" does not come as near the earth at this opposition as he will by several millions miles in 1892 when his apparent diameter, now but 13'' will have increased owing to proximity, to 30''. His disc, with its dark spots and light patches will, however set many telescopes at work, and as our optical appliances are continually improving, it is not impossible that even under the present adverse circumstances, features worthy of recording may be noticed. The tiny moons will doubtless be again seen, especially since they have been glimpsed in a six and three-tenth inch achromatic.

REVIEW.

The *Sidereal Messenger* for February contains Prof. Winlock's concluding paper on "Gallo's Catalogue of Comets." Perhaps the most interesting portion is the following concerning the great Cruls comet of 1882: "This great comet was discovered with the naked eye, early in September at several places in the Southern Hemisphere. Sept. 3 at Auckland, Sept. 6 at Cordoba by Gould, etc. It developed into one of the grandest comets of this century, comparable only with the comet of 1811, and Donati's Comet, 1858. On account of the unusual form of its orbit, and the great variety of new and strange physical phenomena which could be observed with all our modern appliances, this comet must be regarded as standing alone in the history of astronomy. At the time of its perihelion, Sept. 17, it was generally seen at many places in Europe and America—even with the naked eye close to the sun. [illegible] at Ealing discovered it near the sun, Sept. 17, and the astronomers [illegible] succeeded in observing it pass before the sun's disc, where it suddenly disappeared. The orbit shows a striking resemblance to the orbits of the great comets of 1843 and 1880. Besides a peculiar broad [illegible] faint nebu[illegible] [illegible] and the comet, Schmidt [illegible] [illegible] its mass, opposite [illegible] 4° South [illegible] of the comet and separated ent[illegible]. This seemed to form [illegible] [illegible] on comet following [illegible] mately the motion of the larger. Similar [illegible] masses were seen [illegible] [illegible] somewhat later [illegible] Brooks at [illegible] [illegible] at Gindo."

[Old subscribers to [illegible] will re[illegible] on[illegible] Prof. W[illegible] [illegible] drawing of [illegible] comet [illegible] Prof. Frisby and [illegible] [illegible] W. H. S.]

[illegible]

[illegible] correct manipu[illegible] different hands, [illegible] Lat[illegible] forecasting is a scien[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

[illegible] ASSACHUSETTS.

Th[illegible] changeable [illegible]. The first two days were warm and [illegible] the [illegible] rained. It was [illegible] moisty [illegible] followed [illegible] heavy [illegible] three cold but pleasant days were followed by the [illegible] storm [illegible] the year [illegible] can without exaggeration be termed a genuine blizzard which reached [illegible] Hudson's Bay [illegible] Gulf of Mexico from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast. It was followed by much [illegible] and [illegible] zero weather. On the 19th was a [illegible] and [illegible] storm, five days later storm. After this with hardly [illegible] of 24 hours a sec[illegible] storm [illegible] and sleet, lasting two days; was followed by 24 [illegible] weather, when began the great [illegible] storm, which lasted nearly three days, [illegible] after an hour or two of sunshine was followed by the 11th snow storm of the winter which ended just before midnight of the 31.

The ice storm of last week has had no equal in this vicinity during the past half century. The icy coating which began on the night of the 27th remained in many localities in much of its splendor during the remaining five days of the month. The shade trees on many of the streets have been locked together in an icy embrace and have looked like [illegible] heavy with brilliant stalactites while the branches rustled and swayed like heavily beaded lace.

The mean temperature for January, 1886, is below the mean of the corresponding periods of the 47 preceding years, viz, 21° 9. Minimum temp.—8° below zero; maximum 50°. January, 1886, was a period of considerable wind, gales on 3 occasions blowing at rates of over 50 miles an hour. The precipitation for January was far above the mean. The total rainfall, including melted snow for the month, is 0.515 inches, against 5.01 inches during the same period last year, while the mean for the 46 preceding years is but 3.90 inches. The snowfall during the month was 23.50 inches, against 12.12 inches during the same period in 1884, while the mean for the 47 preceding years is 15.55.

Worcester. J. BRAINERD HALL

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

January came in warm and mild; 2nd, foggy. 3rd, rain; 4th, rain; 5th, N. E. rain storm of 30 hours duration, 6th, windy; 7th, windy; 8th, windy; 9th, a North-east snow storm, 10 inches; 11th, windy; 12th, very cold, 10° below zero; 13th, cold, 12° below zero; 14th, cloudy; 15th, cloudy; 16th, cloudy; 17th, snow; 18th, windy; 19th, a snow storm 8 inches; 20th, windy; 21st, windy; 22nd, windy; 23rd, cold, 10° below zero; 24th, snow; 25th, a snow storm 4 inches; 26th, warm; 27th, cloudy; 28th, a rain storm of 24 hours; 29th, rain; 30th, snow storm of 0 inches; 31st, windy and cloudy. Lake Winnipiseogee was closed with ice the 8th of January 1885.

Melvin Village. JOHN S. HORNE.

ILLINOIS EAST.

Your forecasts of the general characteristics of the weather [illegible] remarkably correct for this section, although the winter has thus far been a little colder than we expected. January 1886 opened clear, temp. 50° at noon; 2nd and 3rd, rainy, 4th and 5th, snow; 6th and 7th, clear [illegible] St., snow flurries; [illegible] cloudy 12° below n.m.; 10th and 11th, clear temp. 18 to 20° below zero, 12th, partly cloudy, 18° ze[illegible]; 13th [illegible] 14th, clear; 15[illegible] [illegible] and rain [illegible] 38°; 16th and 17th [illegible]ly, 18th, snow; 19th, clear; 20[illegible] [illegible] rain; 21st and 22nd, [illegible] [illegible] flurries at times 23rd, cloudy, 12 degrees below zero; 24th to 26th, cloudy [illegible] and rain [illegible] 34 degrees; 28th [illegible] cloudy [illegible] 29th [illegible] 30th, snow, [illegible] 31st, clear [illegible] degrees above zero [illegible]

[illegible] Centre. [illegible] W. R[illegible]

[illegible]

NESOTA.

The average mean temperature for January [illegible] contrast with the preceding month and as during the preceding Januarys of '85, '83, and '82, has been [illegible] below the average. The warmest part of the state has been in the vicinity of Lake Superior and the lower altitudes in the vicinity of the Mississippi river, where the average has been from 2 to 12 degrees above zero, in all other sections the mean varied from —0.1° to —11.[illegible] below zero, the average for the State being 0.0° above zero. At many stations the highest temperatures for the month were below the freezing point. The max. temp. 8.0°, was noted at Grand [illegible] on the 13th, and minimum temp. —71.5° at Park Rapids on the 23rd. The warmer periods [illegible] from [illegible] 1st [illegible] the [illegible] and the 24th to the 31st. There were also two well defined [illegible] periods, the first being from the 7th to the 12th and the second from the 17th to the 24th. The 8th, 9th and [illegible] and 16th, 20th and 22nd were severely cold days. The large monthly movement of 12,800 miles of wind occurred at Bird Island [illegible] were frequent and sometimes severe in the western part of the State. The average direction of the wind was as usual for a winter month from the northwest. The precipitation during the month has been nearly all in the form of snow, and very variable quantities in the several sections. In the southeastern part, south of a line drawn from St. Paul to Sherburne there has been from two to five times the average amount. In the central western part, from [illegible] to [illegible] less than usual, and in the north and northwest about the usual amount. The greater amount of the snow was precipitated on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th, during which time the southeastern part of the State was within the influence of a vapor-laden cyclone, which advanced from Southern Texas and the Gulf of Mexico, during the 1st and 2nd, and was central at La Crosse at 7 a. m. of the 3rd, causing brisk gales and heavy snow for three days, which, however, did not extend west of St. Cloud and Bird Island. At the end of the month there was from 2 to 5 inches of snow on the ground in the central western part of the State, and from 10 to 20 inches in the northern and north-western sections. The deep snow by drifting and filling the cuts, has at times seriously interferred with traffic on the railways south of St. Paul, but north and west of that point has not been in sufficient quantities to more than slightly delay the movement of trains. The ground in the logging districts, which was nearly or quite bare at the beginning of the month, is covered with from one to two feet of snow, and prospects are good for a full average cut of logs for the next season's supply.

Northfield. WM. W. PAYNE, Director State Weather Service.

ONTARIO WEST.

January, 1886 entered mild and slightly frosty, changing abruptly to soft rainy, windy weather which continued till the 4th which was the most rainy day of the month, causing heavy floods the weather being somewhat phenomenal in character. On the night of the 4th, a change to cooler weather reached bringing wind with slight downfall; the closing day of this week was moderately cold with almost cloudless sunshine. No sleighing yet. The 2nd week was cold, stormy and windy weather. Slight downfall of snow. Pleasanter weather with [illegible] sunshine marked its close. The 3rd week entered very mild with marked indications of [illegible] thaw. The 10th was [illegible] with rain showers which [illegible] ration, changing shortly after nightfall to moderately cold weather with heavy snow showers and [illegible] entered mild, changing to rough weather and heavy drifts. Partial sunshine with mild temperature and some [illegible] periods of downfall marked this week. Closing days were [illegible], the last two being marked by heavy [illegible]. We had two cold terms [illegible] Most severe was that of the se[illegible] week. The most [illegible] storm periods were 9th to 12th, 22 [illegible] 30 and 31st. The month [illegible] [illegible] moderate and 7 cold days. One peculiarity has marked all our storms this winter, namely, brief duration, and this has also distinguished the storms of the winter. Frost occurred [illegible] 28 [illegible] on [illegible] days.

Amberley. [illegible] BUGLASS, JR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible]

[illegible] Please se[illegible] I could sell [illegible] favorable, I [illegible] five dollars [illegible] seedsman [illegible] grass seed, also a few [illegible]

[illegible] Moin[illegible] H. H.

I p[illegible] ase from Wm. [illegible], Corner [illegible] and Mc[illegible] Streets, Montreal, find the se[illegible] very reliable.

[illegible] Sir,—Y[illegible] I want for n[illegible] It has been so correct in its prog[illegible] that I would not be [illegible] at any price. I praise it to every [illegible] found a Cumberland Co[illegible] also [illegible] a very fine one.

Farmv[illegible], Va. W. B.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, March 8.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

In answer to Mr Blake, Hon. Mr Thompson said:—In all forty-six half-breeds, eighty-one Indians and two whites were committed for trial in connection with the Northwest rebellion. Of the half-breeds eighteen were tried for treason-felony, [illegible] for high treason and one for murder; eleven were discharged on their own recognizances for $400 each to appear and receive sentence when called for, eight were discharged to appear and take their trial when called for; one Adolphe Nolin, charged with treason-felony, was discharged by order of General Middleton, and two others who were held for trial and would have been tried in court during the present month were discharged on the proceedings being discontinued by my own direction. Four others were discharged at Battleford, one having been a cripple. Of the Indians forty-four were convicted of various crimes, nearly all for treason-felony; one, however, was for manslaughter, three for arson, five for horse-stealing, one for cow stealing and for breaking jail. The others were convicted of treason-felony, that is to say ten were discharged on promising to come up for trial when required. In the case of one Indian, charged with treason-felony, there was no evidence against this man at the time of the trial, but he was committed at Regina for further enquiry on the part of the Indian department and he has since probably been discharged. Three Indians were acquitted. The remainder of the Indians were discharged at Battleford, two charged with stealing, but I am not prepared to say by whose order or on what authority directly. Of the whites, two prisoners, Wm. H. Jackson, accused of treason felony, was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and Thomas Scott, accused of treason-felony, was acquitted.

Mr. Desaulniers (Maskinonge) enquired whether the Government made enquiry with a view to ascertain the intention of the jury in the case of Louis Riel in recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the court.

Hon. Mr. Thompson.—There was no means of making such enquiry except by enquiring from the individual jurors who composed the jury, and that, I think I may say, has not been deemed the constitutional way of seeking an interpretation of the verdict.

Mr. Desaulniers (Maskinonge) enquired whether the Government received any communication, letter or other document from one or more of the jurors in the case of Louis Riel, informing them that the intention of the jury in recommending said Louis Riel to the mercy of the court was to exempt him from the death penalty, and, if any such information reached the Government, what juror or jurors furnished the same?

Hon. Mr. Thompson—No such communication, letter or other document has been sent to the Government, so far as I am aware of. If the papers contain any such they will be brought down.

THE GOVERNMENT AND MR. LANDRY'S MOTION

On the order being reached for the resolution of Mr Landry (Montmagny), regretting the Riel execution,

Sir John Macdonald said—I must ask my hon. friend to allow this motion to stand until Thursday. I hope the discussion will then be continued from day to day until it is disposed of. I may say here in connection with this motion that it is considered by the Government of such importance that they will not go on with the estimates or enter upon the budget until they know exactly how they stand in regard to this matter.

Several motions for papers were carried.

The House adjourned at 4.45 p.m.

TUCSON, Ariz., March 8.—A band of Apaches ten days ago attacked a party of travellers fifteen miles southwest of Nocosala, Sonora, Mexico, killing one Mexican and one American. The Indians then proceeded to William Brown's mine and killed Brown and a companion, James Moser. The band then camped near San Pedro, where they stole eighty horses from settlers, and then went in the direction of the Sierra Madre mountains.

LONDON, March 8.—Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, this evening, announced that a special committee had been appointed and instructed to enquire thoroughly into and report to the Government upon the question of the advisability of establishing a British mail line between Vancouver Island, British Columbia and Japan and Hong Kong.

The extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by intelligent people for over forty years. It has indisputably proven itself the very best known specific for all colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor of the whole physical mechanism.

Alden's Library Magazine, which is generally acknowledged to be the most enterprising and most valuable of the eclectic monthlies, and quite beyond all rivalry in its low price ($1.50 a year, or 15 cents a copy), presents the following attractive contents in its March number: Mr. Gladstone as a Theologian, by S. Laing; A Pedantic Nuisance, by Frederic Harrison; The "Tyrants" of Britain, Gaul, and Spain, by Edward A. Freeman; Impressions of a Modern Arcadian, by Mrs. E. M. Nicholl; Myths and Mythologists, by Andrew Lang; My Contested Election, by A Defeated Candidate; British Columbia, by William A. Baillie-Grohman; Home Rule in Ireland, by Justin McCarthy; Actors and Their Calling, by K. S. S.; The Care of Pictures and Prints, by P. G. Hamerton; Tea Culture and Tea Drinking in Japan, by E. A. Junker von Langegg; on the Pleasures of reading, by Sir John Lubbock; Ireland and the Victoria Colony, by A. V. Lucey. Single copies of the magazine are sold at 15 cents, though the type is large and the amount of matter given is nearly equal to that of 35-cent monthlies. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, New York.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The Glasse of Time, in the First and Second Age. Divinely Handled by Thomas Peyton, of Lincolnes Inne, Gent. Seen and Allowed. London: Printed by Bernard Alsop for Lawrence Chapman, and are to be sold at his Shop over against Staple Inne, 1620. Now reprinted in a neat volume, Long Primer type, bound in fine cloth, gilt top, beveled boards. Price 50 cents.

The quaint poem, of the title page of which the above is a transcript, appeared nearly half a century earlier than *Paradise Lost*, and it is intrinsically probable that it would have fallen under the eye of Milton; in any case there are striking points of resemblance between the two poems, and many have supposed Milton's immortal work to have been inspired by the former. Only two copies of the work are known to be in existence previous to the issue of the present edition, one being in the British Museum, the other in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The copy in the British Museum was purchased at a noted sale of old books in 1810, by Baron Bolland, who notes upon a blank leaf that it cost him 21l. 17s. 6d., (about $110.00). Some years ago a gentleman of Virginia, Mr. J. L. Peyton, sprung from the old English family of that name, made an accurate transcript of the copy in the British Museum, preserving even the quaint spelling, punctuation, capitalizing, and italicizing of the original. This present edition is printed without alteration. Apart from its presumed connection with *Paradise Lost*, the poem has very considerable merits of its own, and is in every way a literary curiosity. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

The Advocate

VOL. IV. NO. 10. HUNTINGDON, P.Q., THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1886. $1.00 PER YEAR

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Ormstown, 19th Jan., 1886. 3.

ASTRONOMY AND METEOROLOGY.

BY WALTER H. SMITH, MONTREAL
President of the Astro-Meteorological Association; Author of "Smith's Planetary Almanac and Weather Guide;" "Lunar Influence on Vegetation"; "Vennor's Almanac for 1885"; formerly Associate Editor of "Vennor's Weather Bulletin" and "Almanac."

CALENDAR.

Thursday, March 18—Sun rises 6.07, sets 6.10
Friday 19—Full moon, 11h. 42m. eve; St. Joseph.
Saturday 20—Jupiter in conjunction with the moon; sun enters Aries.
Sunday 21—Second in Lent; Jupiter at opposition.
Monday 22—Sun rises 6.00, sets 6.15
Tuesday 23—Mercury visible after sunset.
Wednesday 24—Jupiter sets at sunrise.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the week ending Wednesday, March 24th:—Opens generally fine and cold—cloudy, sudden squalls of wind and snow in northern sections about 19th and 20th, with rains in the middle and southern states—mild weather for March—high winds and storms of rain in the south and west, sleet and heavy snow north—heavy gales about 22nd and 23rd, with rough weather on the Atlantic seaboard—week ends mild. (A generally stormy week.)

Week ending Wednesday, March 31st:—May open mild, but will be followed by cold weather, frosts and storms—thunder storms in the south and southwest—fair, mild and balmy, spring like weather, with early warmth—cloudy, windy and rainy, storms along the Atlantic coast and St. Lawrence valley—month ends unsettled and cold. (High water in some sections.)

ASTRO-METEOROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

FULFILLED FORECASTS—"LUNAR INFLUENCE" AT HAWAII—THE SUN'S DISTANCE—CLOUD DISPELLING POWER OF THE FULL MOON—THE NEW COMETS AND OTHER MATTERS.

The thirteenth monthly meeting of the Central Committee took place at Montreal, on Friday evening, March 5th. Present: President Walter H. Smith, Secretary J. Brown, W. J. Webster, T. H. Turton, A. Haick, J. J. Symes, Mrs. Walter H. Smith and Mrs. J. Brown.

After the minutes had been read and confirmed, Mr. J. Voyle of Gainesville, Fla., was declared duly elected a member.

Several letters on the remarkable fulfillment of the President's weather forecasts were read, among them one from E. Wellman Barnard of Vermont as follows:—

"March 1—Reports from all parts show the last storm to have been one of the worst ever experienced—the strongest winds, lowest temperatures and largest amount of snow over so large an area. We are quite satisfied. Don't give us another storm like this for at least a year to come." (Laughter.)

An excellent article on "Astro-Meteorology," from the pen of Honorary member M. D. Logan, Honolulu, printed in the *Daily Bulletin* of that city was read. It recommended amongst other things that sugar planters test the theory of "Lunar Influence on Vegetation." The thanks of the members were tendered Mr. Logan for his advocacy of the cause.

Temperature charts for Montreal 1885 and 1886 (to Feb. 28) were shown by the President, who briefly reviewed the weather of the past 14 months.

Secretary Brown read a communication from Mr. J. Ross Brown, Sydney, N. S. W., to the central committee as follows:—

"Jan. 20, 1886—I received a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Association regarding my departure and desire to present my thanks to the committee for the same. Please inform them it shall always be my principle desire to advance the interests of the Association, which are mine also, and I will leave no stone unturned in an attempt to found an Australian Branch."

The reading of papers was then proceeded with. Mr. Geo. Taylor wrote stating that he could not reconcile the statements of astronomers as regarded the sun's distance from the earth, and asking to be permitted to communicate a paper on the subject. Agreed.

The paper was as follows:

HOW FAR OFF IS THE SUN?

We know that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, we know of no other cause for this than that the earth revolves on its own axis. Taking our starting point at Aries on the 21st of March we know that the earth revolves 365¼ times. We know of no causes of the changes of the season than the earth's revolution in its orbit. The earth is then in the same position as on the previous 21st March. These changes cannot be accounted for in any other way than the earth revolving around the sun. Now I say that it cannot be denied but that these are universal laws by which all bodies rotate. By these laws I take the ground of my theory. It is also known that the earth revolves from west to east and that 15 degrees of earth surface revolves every hour without any variation and that by actual measurement there is 69 miles and a fraction over in 1°. This will make the earth's surface to revolve 1,035 miles every hour. This makes the earth's circumference to be 24,840 miles. This I claim—according to nature's laws—to be the distance that the earth revolves in its orbit every 24 hours. Now if we multiply one revolution by 365 and add 90°, this gives the circumference of the earth's orbit. Now if I divide the circumference by 6 I have the correct distance of the sun from the earth. On the other hand if I take the ground that the sun is 95,000,000 of miles from the earth, the earth has beside the 24,820 miles in 24 hours to go through space at the enormous rate of 1,401,000 and upwards every 24 hours, which is quite inconsistent with nature's laws. Not only does this apply to the earth but it brings the planets within a visible distance which could not be the case till the earth was 5,000,000 miles distant from the sun. Just think of Mars—little more than half the size of the earth—yet it is claimed to be at a distance of 152,283,986 miles. It requires but little reflection to see the absurdity of the theory.

Discussion left over, Messrs. Webster and Symes saying that they disagreed with Mr. Taylor, and would likely have something to communicate at a future meeting.

DOES THE MOON'S LIGHT AFFECT THE CLOUDS?

Mr. H. A. Clift, Q. C., Harbor Grace, Nfld., furnished the following:—Recent conclusions point to a rare atmosphere on the moon. Why is it that the cloud dispersing power of the full moon's light is so much greater than the sun's light, whilst the moon borrows her light from the sun? I could mention hundreds of instances where the cloud dispersing and rain restraining power of the full moon has been observed by myself here. I was compelled out once near Big Island Pond. A cloudy and murky gloom overspread the whole heavens. Tendency to rain. Night's shadows came over us. As the full moon rose, all around her, the clouds dispersed and it was plainly observable that during the whole night more or less, her light was exerting to some extent this cloud dispersing power, restraining rain. At 10 a. m. it commenced to rain in great style. From long observation I conclude that the time from moon's "first quarter" to "full" has by reason of this light influence an important relation to the weather the influence being more or less favorable. If clouds persist [illegible] hanging about at "full" moon, a storm or bad weather is not far off. So, on the other hand, there is a greater tendency to bad weather between the "last quarter" and "new." Why? Because there is an absence of the moon's light. A proper record for 50 years would [illegible] the [illegible] My own observation extend[illegible] year. It bears out what I say. It [illegible] the moon's influence [illegible] may have been the means of [illegible] wide spread a belief in the go[illegible] of the moon in her executi[illegible] phase [illegible] the winds and weather.

The President followed with [illegible] on

THE NEW BARNARD AND [illegible]

The Barnard comet, he said, was discovered by Professor Barnard at Nashville, Tenn., on December 3rd. It was then a faint telescopic object, with an exceedingly small faint star-like nucleus. Its motion was nearly due west of its first position, which was in Right Ascension 4h. 21m. 57s.; Declination 4° 45' north; a spot in the lower part of the constellation Taurus, near Orion. It is calculated to reach perihelion on June 4th, and may possibly become visible without optical aid in the northern hemisphere but is more likely to be seen south of the equator afterwards.

A much more interesting comet is that discovered by M. Fabry, at Paris, on December 1st, and named after him. It has an orbit dissimilar to any other comet known, and it is a question whether it now returns after a lengthy journey through the infinities of space, or whether it has been drawn from wandering through the interstellar void [illegible] the attraction of our sun. When first seen by Mr. Fabry, it was in Right Ascension, 0h. 30m. 8s., Declination 21 25' N., a spot on the border land—if one may so speak of the sky—between the constellations Pisces and Andromeda, some few degrees east of the easternmost stars in the "Square of Pegasus." It was then a faint object, with a diameter of 2' and having a central condensation comparable in magnitude to a twelfth magnitude star. Continuing on its western course, it has swept north at the same time, until to-night (March 5th) the comet is in Right Ascension 22h. 57m., Declination 27° 28' N., or immediately below the bright star Scheat Pegasi. It will now turn south and sweep along in that direction, leaving Pegasus entering Pisces, and crossing the equator on March 25th. It then enters Aquarius and crosses the ecliptic. Its nearest approach to the earth has been calculated as some 12,000,000 miles—quite a short distance for a comet,—and it is hoped that the stranger will yet be quite brilliant. Its apparent path crosses that of the Pons-Brooks comet of Jan. 1883.

A chart of the Fabry Comet's apparent path was shown.

DISCOVERIES ON SATURN

The President mentioned that at the recent opposition of Saturn the only special discovery—so far as he had heard—had been three yellow bands seen in the planet's southern hemisphere and a faint, dusky streak through the middle of the white equatorial belt.

Mr. W. J. Webster asked what other planets were now visible?

The president—In the evening, Mars, Jupiter and Uranus. In the morning, Venus.

It was announced that a Montrealer claimed to have seen "a dark moon" during a voyage near the equator. His attendance at next meeting was suggested.

Mention of that evening's solar eclipse brought up the question of its path as well as the path of the eclipse of last March. Interesting notes on eclipses followed, after which an explanation of the earth's passage around the sun was given by the President (by request) as well as an elucidation of the "procession of the equinoxes."

A most interesting meeting was adjourned at 10.10 to meet again on Friday evening, April 2nd.

Professional Cards.

J. T. McPHERSON,
Surgeon Dentist
(Rooms [illegible])
HUNTINGDON, QUE.
[illegible]
ORMSTOWN: EVERY FRIDAY
HOWICK: FIRST & THIRD WE[illegible]
VALLEYFIELD: SECOND & FOURTH WEDNESDAY
SPECIALTY.—[illegible] Natural teeth by [illegible] Best quali[illegible] [illegible]
No charge made [illegible] extr[illegible] replaced by Art[illegible]
My patrons w[illegible]
[illegible]
Huntingdon, Jan. [illegible]

J. K. ELLIOT,
ADVOCATE,
ELLICE STREET, BEAUHARNOIS

W. SUTHERLAND, M. D.,
ORMSTOWN, QUE.
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
[illegible] 1871.
[illegible]

George L. Jordan, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE at JORDAN BROTHERS Store, BURKE, N. Y. All calls by day or night promptly attended to. Telephone connections. 5-tf

NOTARIAL! The undersigned beg leave to inform the public [illegible] R. HYNDMAN, Secretary Treasurer [illegible] COUNTY BUILDING [illegible]
L. [illegible] CREVIER, N.P.

E. FONTAINE, NOTARY PUBLIC Ormstown, representing the "Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien" Loan Society for the Parish of St. Malachie and the County of Huntingdon except Hemmingford, will be in attendance at his office, every day to receive applications for the borrowing of money, except Thursdays, when he will attend at the Central Hotel Huntingdon, for all notarial purposes. Great advantages to borrowers. Mr. Fontaine also represents the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.
Ormstown, Dec. 22nd, 1885 42-yr

DONALD DOWNIE, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.,
of D[illegible]
[illegible] St. James [illegible]
MONTREAL.
Will be at Moir's Hotel, Huntingdon, on last Saturday of every month.
Attends all courts in District of Beauharnois. 43yr

QUINN & WEIR,
BARRISTERS, &c
181 St. James Street, *MONTREAL.*
One of the firm will attend all Sessions of the Courts of the district of Beauharnois.
Mr. F. A. Smith, Box D, Huntingdon, Agent.
1-yr

ARCHIBALD, McCORMICK & DUCLOS,
ADVOCATES,
1724 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.
Alderman J. S. ARCHIBALD, M. A., B C L., Professor Criminal Law McGill College.
D. McCORMICK, B C L.
CHARLES A. DUCLOS, B.A., B.C.L.
Mr. McCormick will attend the Courts in Beauharnois, Ste. Martine and Huntingdon, and give special attention to the District.
Mr. Duclos will follow the Courts in and give special attention to the Districts of St. Hyacinthe and Bedford.
Accounts for collection may be addressed to the firm, Montreal, or M. S. McCoy, Huntingdon.

THE HUNTINGDON ADVOCATE is printed and published in the village of Huntingdon, by Henry D. Somerville proprietor, resident in the village of Huntingdon.

AN EGYPTIAN ROMANCE.

A Story of Love and Wild Adventure, Founded upon Startling Revelations in the Career of Arabi Pasha.

CHAPTER XXIX

Had he noticed the sly and presumptuous attempt of the scorpion caller he might have been better prepared for what was to come and how to avoid its consequences, for, in the uncanny notes rapidly increased in volume, the semi-intelligible hum of all ones full of fluttering wings, hideous little horned heads, and shrill squeaks; and there all in an instant the torch was extinguished and the three fugitive left themselves and about their faces by quickly flapping, slimy leather substances, whilst an intolerable stench as sailed their nostrils. So that it is little wonder that in the sudden darkness, terror and confusion Frank found for an instant a turned the lightness of its grip on the caution's board or that he, taking advantage of the opportunity, with a wrench and a bound released himself altogether from them, and laughing shrilly and exultantly, rushed away with the certainty that he would not again be caught.

In another minute they could hear him shouting in the distance:

"Yallah! Yallah! By the nineteen names of Allah and the hundred and fourteen chapters of the El Koran, by the tip and the other and the soul of Khalid the blessed, you shall all die in the bowels of the mountains without ever seeing the daylight or the moonshine more. Yes, you shall go a-fed and my lynx and jackal shall pick your bones, whilst your souls shall fizzle and fry forever and forever in the fiery pits of Sheol. You have cast dirt upon my beard and set my turban awry, you dogs, for it is now written that "he who lendeth succor to the oppressor or the unbeliever shall ere long strike his knees in vain?" Wherefore by every hair of the dogs that begat three, Alcon Self the sunless will take bitter vengeance for the indignities that ye have cast upon him."

And having thus spat out his venom, as it were, they could hear his rapidly receding foot-steps mingled with fresh peals of chuckling laughter.

"I wish I'd spitted the old baste on my spear, which sure an I'd have done if it hadn't been for the wingod devils, or the darkness, as the not thinking of it will too late, at all at all," grunted Dull Monaghan.

"Also pass the spear over to me, Pat, to feel the way well in my vance With, for I judge 'tis safer now to go on than to turn back, for that old rascal has gone in to bring the Bedouins after us, and knowing all the ins and outs of this place we'll have no chance of overtaking him, even on horseback," said Frank Donelly.

"Lord preserve us from him any and the like of him," muttered Pat as he passed the lance over Nellie's hand, whom, as he took it, Frank comforted with the words:

"I feel sure that this passage will eventually lead to freedom, my darling, and the creatures that put out the lights and startled us so much were but bats. I saw them distinctly. Now that the excitement darkness that they delight in has returned again they will not knock its head against any- thing down into some hole or pit.

It was, in fact, that kind of darkness that virtues say "may be felt," or "may be cut with a knife" and so on, so that it was anything but pleasant traveling when it was impossible to know what possible dangers might not be in the way.

More than once Nellie Treaver felt convinced that she heard the pattering feet of the jackal and of the still more fearful Yrax coming after them, whilst Pat Monaghan's fears were still chiefly of the supernatural, so that over every instant he expected that Obin or giant devil would spring upon him and bear him away, where or for what purpose he did not even dare to conjecture.

But imagination was soon destined to give way to reality, for when they had proceeded in this slow and cautious manner for about ten minutes, the path appearing to trend gradually downward the while, they heard the unmistakable sound of other heels in their rear and coming on at a north faster pace than their own.

"I'm, for behind them, there suddenly flashed a glare of ruddy light, and looking round they beheld the hideous scorpion caller coming down the subterranean at a speed that was wonderful for his years, bearing a torch in each either hand and closely following by a dozen or so of mounted Bedouins, whose bright steel pots trinkled like stars above their scarlet shawl turbans.

"Yallah, Yallah! be sol upon and slain in this horrible subterranean," gasped Nellie, dropping her reins and clasping her hands together in an agony of despair.

"Bedad, but any how I'll kill some of them first, just for consolation," retorted Pat Monaghan cheerily, who looked upon the approaching foes with the scorpion caller rather in the light of a great improvement on Djinn and giant devils.

Frank Donelly, however, had better words of consolation than Pat's for he suddenly exclaimed:

"If there's a way ahead, Nellie, there's a white one ahead, Nellie, darling, and unless I'm greatly mistaken we will be safe in the moonlight again before those fellows can come up with us."

CHAPTER XXX.

A RAPID WAY OF TWO TO TWELVE-AND-A-HALF.

Frank Donelly's words proved prophetic ones, for every minute after the light became brighter in their front, whilst the sounds of the following enemy were as rapidly as they were pursued, so that presently they espoused themselves one by one through a narrow fissure that was hardly large enough to admit of their passage, and which Pat went as far as to declare that "it was only like a rat through a keyhole," and then struggling to get through the eye of a needle," he should have said.

"An sure, yer Honar," he quickly added, "I don't see why we should get the worst of the passage now on the side of the great crack, seeing that we are in the most narrow quarter of it all, and that the rocks from here on will grow wider and wider, if need be, like those old Greeks and Romans used to read of in the poethry and the story books."

Another fine idea of yours, Pat," said he, M. Patrick, your namesake, we'll put it to the test. Is your revolver charged in every chamber?"

"Aye, I've reloaded it since I settled the camels and the drum beasts."

"Good; mine is in the same condition. We will, therefore, each take up our positions on either side of the opening, sheltered from the rocks, and by and by we will give those rascals pepper as they come up. Nellie, ride on a little distance with the horses, and we will overtake you presently."

"Oh, Frank! don't rush into any needless danger," implored the fair girl.

"No, darling; that we will not leave our enemies to die. They come on mocked, and as they will eventually lead to freedom, as I ask you, Nellie."

She made no further opposition as words were but vain. I saw them distinctly. Now that the excitement darkness that they delighted to have returned again they will not knock its head against any- thing down into some hole or pit.

It was, in fact, that kind of darkness that virtues say "may be felt," or "may be cut with a knife" and so on, so that it was anything but pleasant traveling when it was impossible to know what possible dangers might not be in the way.

More than once Nellie Treaver felt convinced that she heard the pattering feet of the jackal and of the still more fearful Yrax coming after them, whilst Pat Monaghan's fears were still chiefly of the supernatural, so that over every instant he expected that Obin or giant devil would spring upon him and bear him away, where or for what purpose he did not even dare to conjecture.

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A DISCIPLE.

[Earth to Times Crescent.]
When point twilight softly slips down
With timid thoughts, they will not face the town
To hold sweet converse while the stars come out,
And one by one,
The daylight cares are locked and put to rest
Till the fair worlds breathing bosom, dim and blest
And hidden from the stir their matchless beauty lies,
And night sheds thrill.

I must stand clear. If in the lovely hour
That thy heart teaches I may grow more sure
Ah, friend of mine! Will add yet one joy
To Paradise!

MAKING STET SUGAR.

The "Stet Process" as it Will Be Conducted at Leverdam, Holland.

[London Letter.]

At the factory of Leverdam there will appear great changes readily observable to persons who were familiar with the appearance of a dozen years ago. The lands of carrot-shaped roots culmus their green crowns cut off by the growers, and all washed, but not subjected to any lemming or other kind of cleaning, indeed, a forked and fungy root is dealt with as it is found. For, as there will be no rapid soap grating up the parts that a fine pulp, there is no need for carefully paring off the small rootlets and fibres. These will be thrown in the drum water—to the clogging and fouling of the hook which hints close beside the factory, and into a waterway will not be corrupted and made productive of evil. The roots are raised next to pour from the chemical filters, and then they are sliced into thin wafers, which are quickly thrown into the diffusers, where they are washed by the process of diffusion. The roots are now on the side of the great crack, which runs from north to south for three degrees of longues toward the centre of Africa."

"Then, Pat, it cannot be," replied Nellie, "for I feel certain that that is Cairo which I see over a border of sand high enough to cross the Pyramids, too, and I feel sure that I can just make out a train going to and from the direction of the North Pole, which must be Alexandria, ward, I take it."

"By all that's glorious, you are right, darling, and then we must have come out on the same side of the mountain as that at which we entered, for there is the Nile for a half of a half, or more likely a half an oval, within the subterranean. And now for a good run and a good fortune. It saves no end of time."

"To the saints, yer honar, an' it's a good down that we are into Cairo again, I'm just myself that knows this blessed plane from the bit branch that I tore off in the scuffle with the Bedouins, an' there it lies in the middle of the track to witness to the truth or me words, whatever they are."

All was as clear now as the sun at noonday, and all that they seemingly had to do was to ride across the desert till they struck the road to the little village of El-Tarranch, where they could get a station at which they would be able to take the train for Alexandria, for the train, which they could still perceive, or to be more correct the smoke from the engine, was proof that the line between the capital and the great seaport had been completed.

"After all, we may be aboard a splendid ship before dawn, darling," said Frank, "and I dare say they'll be running trains from Cairo as often as circumstances will allow during the night, so cheer up."

Nellie was quite willing to do so, for it's much pleasanter to encourage hope than despair in the dark side of anything.

So they made their way down the incline side with ease and circumspection, the latter quality that he had reached the desert plain they scarcely dared to urge their steeds as nearly as possible in the direction of El Tarranch.

It was equally really thought that all their dangers were over be- fore at least a couple of hours, for between them and the railway stood nothing but the desert, so that they could not be surprised by ambush, and as they were provided with the Abolem war cry of "Allah, Allah!" which is the Arab battle cry, they could not be taken for enemies.

Frank gave her a word or two of encouragement from time to time, and just as they were settling himself into his own saddle in order whilst speaking them, nor was he in fact aware of his danger until a sudden, and just as they were ceived and the Abolem war cry, "Allah, Allah!" was shouted by a number of voices behind them.

Looking round, they beheld a troop of Bedouins, some twenty in number, coming down the incline at a rapid gallop, and they knew that their only chance of escape lay in flight.

Before long, indeed, Donelly felt that they were like three poor hares pursued by a pack of hounds, for the Bedouins were gaining steadily hand with the rival knights, in spite of their utmost efforts to hope, makes and spurn all heat on their horses, and it was pretty a matter of sheer impossibility.

As yet they were evidently unseen by the Arabs, as he could hear the shouts of encouragement that they would continue up to the moment when they presently fain to be put in Nellie's hands, and to rest.

Pat called a halt, and Nellie that there was nothing much to be alarmed at, but that nevertheless it was better to be cautious, and then held a brief consultation with Pat Monaghan, the result of which was that the latter mounted, forced their horses to lie down, gagged them so that they could not betray their presence by neighing, and then made them get to their legs so that far them to be on equal impossibility, and then they were ready for the very few minutes missed a circular traveler of about high enough to conceal both their horses and themselves as they crouched down.

When Frank Donelly had read of this desert rose yours previously to the last train, he must have the line would some when he would be glad to avail himself of it.

It was quite effectual, however, for in little over the next hour they of would certainly have passed them and pursued had they been rash enough to have continued on their way; whilst owing to their having a large portion of Bedouins were quite near by without perceiving them.

Then, at last, the danger of discovery was past, but it has been observed that the inhuman earth sprouts in the beginning of a day are longer and enter into combination with sugar solutions. Therefore, the beet is boiled with strontia under pressure; a yellow-brown scorch-cake falls as deposit to the bottom of the vessel in the water, still holding the salts and impurities, though it has parted with the sugar, it is run out through the precipitate of starch on a screen at the bottom of the vessel, and this material is then treated with carbonic acid gas, which breaks it up, separates and removes the starch, and leaves the pure sugar in solution to be evaporated in vacuum pan and crystallized in the usual manner.

The greatest gain of the new process, however, is that, when the sugar has crystals it can present the manufacturer has some 97 per cent. of the saccharine matter of the best juice, which from contaminations of salts would not be crystallized and went away in the molasses as product of low value—the strontia perfectly recovers the sugar from these impurities in the way of crystallization, and sets up to 97 per cent. more per cent. of the sugar contained in the best juice.

Dangers in the Dream.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

More "dangers in the house." To paper and walls with arsenical colors is simply to court death, for the poisons will speedily be evolved into gases, which are certain to be inhaled by the persons for whose benefit the dangerous decoration was done. Dr. Hassall declares that physicians have long thought that melancholy and nervousness were often the causes, but that no one knew the cause. It

THE ADVOCATE.

HUNTINGDON, MAR. 18.

THE ADVOCATE is sent by subscriber, until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, and all payment of arrearages is made as required by law. Remember that the publisher must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid.

THIS PAPER may be found at the Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street) where contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

The first article in the session occurred on Monday — an application for a Local Option Bill the object of which and other business. Of course, it stops it the House will certain be over with the session 1851-61. ended with the Mr. Mc — Huntingdon — ber or — Cameron — seem vocate the shirking — applaudable vote. We will have courage and the duty of the — when the vote on the resolution is called, and — let their sentiments know what they think.

The approaching session of the Legislative Assembly, which opens at Quebec on the 9th proximo, will be the concluding one for the present provincial parliament, and doubtless ere the close of the year 1890 the people will be called upon to elect new representatives. This opportunity for choosing a person to represent the County should not be lost sight of by the electors of Huntingdon. As a professional man and as a private individual, Dr. Cameron may or may not be popular; but as a parliamentary representative he has lost the confidence of the people. Whether his public record be unsatisfactory or not, however, it is high time the important County of Huntingdon should be represented in the Legislative Assembly by a farmer rather than a professional man. We could name on the instant a dozen farmers, any one of whom would be a credit to the County as a member of the Assembly. No county in the Province can boast a greater number of intelligent men employed in agricultural pursuits; and we are proud to be able to say so. Let us have aformer for our next representative at Quebec.

The debate in the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Landry, member for Montmagny, regretting the execution of Riel, commenced last Thursday and is still recupying the House. As we go to the tournament has had the best of the argument. This can be said without question. The English Liberals, led by the high-minded Hicks, are straining every point to obtain a protest for voting against the Government on the motion, hoping thereby to defeat the ministry and erase a change of Government. Notwithstanding all that the Liberal leaders have said in condemnation of the Cabinet since the execution of the arch-rebel, they now, wishing to withold their merited support, are making the flimsy excuse that they have not got information enough on which to form a proper judgment. Why, then, did they condemn the Government last fall? For party exigencies only. "Party before the state" is their motto. Mr. Curran in his admirable speech on Monday sized the Grits pretty well when he remarked that in the Liberal party bigotry went before brains.

Huntingdon County Council.

This Council met on Thursday, the 11th inst. Present: the Warden and all the Councillors.

Moved by Coun. Edwards seconded by Coun Oliver, that Coun. Walker be appointed Warden. Carried.

Coun. Walker took the oath of office — Warden, took his seat and thank of the Council for the honor conferred on him.

Moved by Coun Oliver, seconded by C. in Reay, that Couns. Edwards and Johnson be appointed delegates of this County. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Edwards, that W. Corbett be appointed auditor. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Cameron, seconded by Coun. Stirrat, that Alexander McMaster of the Township of Dundee be appointed special officer over the "Beaver" and "Sulphur Spring" Creeks in place of Nathaniel Shannon, whose term of office has expired, and that William Sadler be re-appointed special officer over the "Spring" Creek. Carried.

The auditor, W. W. Corbett submitted the Financial Statement for last year, which was adopted and ordered to be printed.

William Miller, a ratepayer of the Township of Dundee, appeared before the Council, and complained that the road established by proces verbal of the Provincial Land Surveyor, on the 8th August, 1883, had not been opened, as no land for said road had been established, and asked that a special officer be appointed to carry out the work set forth in said proces verbal.

Moved by Coun. Cameron, seconded by Coun. Barr, that Alexander Cameron of the Township of Dundee be appointed special officer to see to the road established through certain lands in Dundee and Goulbourne by the proces verbal of L. I. Crevier, special superintendent, under date the 8th August, 1883. Carried. Coun. Edwards dissenting.

A petition signed by Martin Curran and other ratepayers of the Township of Godmanchester and of the Parish of Aniect, was presented in the Council, praying for the opening of a watercourse commencing at the south main three thirty-seven and thirty on the fourth range of the said Township, and terminating thence in the Parish of Huntingdon, and through certain lands in the third range of the said Parish of St. Anicet and thence on the said into a large creek upon the second range of St. Anicet aforesaid

Moved by Coun. Edwards, seconded by Coun. Johnson, that the petition of Martin Curran and other Curran and others be granted and that I. I. Crevier be appointed special superintendent to examine as to said petition with power to report or draw up a proces verbal as the law directs, to be deposited in the office of this Council within sixty days from this date. Carried.

A petition signed by Andrew Gilmour, Esq., and 138 other ratepayers of the Townships of Elgin and Hinchinbrook, was presented in the Council, praying for the building of a bridge over the Chateauguay River, between the lands and properties of Elgin and Hinchinbrook, opposite to the properties of Michael Carrigan and James Black, on the fourth and fifth ranges of Elgin aforesaid, on the north side of said Chateauguay River, and opposite to the properties of Michael Carrigan and James Black, on the fourth and fifth ranges of Elgin aforesaid, on the south side of said Chateauguay River, and opposite to the front road between the fourth and fifth ranges of Elgin aforesaid on the north-easterly branch of the stream to Huntingdon on the east side of the said Chateauguay River.

Moved by Coun. Johnson, seconded by Coun. Edwards, that the prayer of the petition be granted and that I. I. Crevier be appointed special superintendent to examine as to said petition with power to report or draw up a proces verbal as the law directs, to be deposited in the office of this Council within sixty days from this date. Carried. Coun. Oliver dissenting.

Moved by Coun. Reay, seconded by Coun. Barr, that James Merrifield of the Township of Hemmingford, be appointed special officer to carry out the work of the notice up of a certain watercourse or discharge through certain lands in Hemmingford and the Parish of St. Clothilde established by proces verbal of O. Lytle, special superintendent, on the 15th Oct., 1885. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Oliver, seconded by Coun. Cameron, that the Mayors of Elgin and Godmanchester be appointed to cause the necessary repairs to be done on the Murray bridge, and that they be empowered to have the work done by the owner or the plan of the Morrison bridge. Carried.

The draft of a petition, praying the Quebec legislature not to pass the bill creating St Barbe into a municipality was considered, and, after discussion, it was

Moved by Coun. Oliver, seconded by Coun Dupuis, that said petition be adopted, and that the Warden and Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to sign and forward in the same to Dr. Cameron, M. P. P., and that he be asked to use his influence in opposing the Bill. Carried unanimously.

The following accounts were presented in the Council for payment, viz:—Dupuis & Co., desk for use in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court, $10; Lincoln Johnson, shelving and pigeon holes in the office of the clerk of Circuit Court, $11; Alex. S. Cunningham, repairs done on the Murray bridge, $10; Nathaniel Shannon, special officer "Beaver" and "Sulphur Spring" creeks, $10.

Moved by Coun. Gavin, seconded by Coun. Stirrat, that these accounts be paid. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Dupuis, seconded by Coun. Gavin, that Daniel Shaw be appointed valuator to proceed with the Warden and Secretary-Treasurer to valuate the lands, etc., required for the opening of the road through the lands of Farlane, Esq., ex warden of this County, and would beg to express his opinion that the valuation of the Council, with an earnest hope to hear of his early recovery, and trusting that his valuable services be restored and enjoyed for many years yet by this community. And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to him by the Secretary-Treasurer. Carried.

Letters to the Editor.

[The Editor of the ADVOCATE does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.]

To the Editor of the ADVOCATE.

SIR,—I notice in the columns of your last issue, a letter from Messrs. Wilson & McIlmoyle, seemingly oppose the late opening of closed Roads, also the opening of new ones. This is to be regretted, if they being interested in cheese making and the manufacture of milk they have the interest of their patrons at heart, do all in their power to encourage any interest which they are being identified with. In the letter I have alluded to I can find no reason to know what was the objects of the expressed in the letter that completed its execution, the result of which I note two points made; first in favor of lessing the price and good reputation of Canadian cheese, and the other for the purpose to puke at me for pretending to raise the price and good reputation of the cheese of Elgin.

In reply to these statements I beg to candidly state that I am not ashamed of the reputation of the past either public or private for what I have done to support and encourage the cheese industry of this country. I have always felt it my duty to support the best interests of my patrons in all factories in every legitimate manner. Anything which in my opinion would hurt the reputation of our cheese shall not deter me *one* iota the personal criticism referred to, from encouraging those of my fellow-men's cause, and when I believe that by the opening of closed factories and encouraging the make of butter will be a great benefit to the patrons of same, I shall not flinch to take advantage of such opportunity as presents itself to encourage the make of butter also. That man who agrees and maintains that an increased make of cheese with a cheaper production does not have a tendency to decrease the price and that the poor make of fodder cheese does not injure the reputation of fine by Coun. Barr, that James Merrifield by Coun. Oliver, that this Council sincerely regrets to learn of the protracted illness of Hon. Judge Farlane, Esq., ex warden of this County, and would beg to express their sympathy with the late chief of Council, with an earnest hope to hear of his early recovery, and trusting that his valuable services be restored and enjoyed for many years yet by this community. And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to him by the Secretary-Treasurer. Carried.

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FOR THE FARMER.

FARMERS' READING CLUBS.

No farmer who lives near an account is idle any part of the year nowadays, either winter or summer. But the labor in the cold months is not so severe, and he will have considerable time "nights and Sundays." If he is go wise as we think he is, he will have some good reading to fill up this spare time, and keep his boys and girls interested at home.

The first movers in the matter were Prof. H. H. Miles, of Ottawa, Ont.; Rev. Father Phillips, of Rimouski; P. L. Palmer, Dr. E. J. A. Rogers, M. C. Clifton.

After several preliminary meetings at which a society was organized and a constitution adopted, a meeting of Canadians was called for Tuesday, 2nd of February, the day fixed for the annual election of officers. The call was well responded to and a large and enthusiastic meeting held, at which the roll of members was increased to a handsome extent. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Hon. Peter Mulkey, of Rimouski, P. Q.; Mr. Arthur Gauthier, of St. Denis, P. Q.; M. P. Cochran, of Compton, P. Q.; Dr. John Heidt, Consum, of Bradford, Ont.; Rev. Father Craig, of St. Agathe, P. Q.; E. J. Rogers, of Strafton, Ont.; Dr. Bonesteel, of Belleville, Ont.; Rev. Father Drummond, Montreal; W. C. Clifton, of Listowel, Ont.; D. Ralings, of Peel, P. Q.; and the grimest artists, Dr. Bonesteel, that At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected: Hon. Peter Mulkey, President; A. Gauthier, Vice President; Dr. Heidgier, Treasurer. P. L. Palmer, Secretary; W. C. Clifton, Librarian.

Each society is called "The Canadian Association of Colorado." The objects of this Association are; 1st. The promotion of friendly intercourse amongst Canadian resident in Colorado. 2nd. The expression of sympathy toward worthy Canadians in Colorado. 3rd. The maintenance of a monthly meeting for a reading room supplied with Canadian publications and periodicals. 4th. The extension of hospitalities towards Canadians visiting Colorado. Persons visiting Colorado for a short time may become temporary members on payment of a small monthly fee.

The membership has already run up at 234 Fifteenth street, (up stairs), where all Canadians will be welcomed. It is hoped that every Canadian visiting Denver will call there and register his name. In every city as well as Canadian address. They will find Canadian papers and periodicals, and will meet with the leading magazines of the day and the local papers. They can also have their letters addressed to the care of the Canadian Association, 234 Fifth street, where mails are delivered twice a day; and writing materials will be found in the reading room. Any visitor or new member will be in attendance to give them whatever information they may need relative to the city and state, cost of living and means of business of interest to be visited etc.

Each member of the society is expected that many whom it has been impossible to meet and many who were not known to be Canadians, will soon join the Association, and assist in carrying on this good work.

AN OBSTINATE CASE.

When the blood is tainted with impurities, and moves sluggishly in the veins, the whole system is out of tune, the condition of the vital fluid cannot but be unfavorable to health, and the result is sickness of some kind or other. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is purely the blood and blood purifier of the system.

AN OBSTINATE CASE.

"In the spring of '83 I was nearly dead, as everybody ground my neighborhood can testify. My blood was out of order, my stomach constipation, the both of hundred blotches on my face and body. This statement is made by Walter Stinson, of Saugeen, Ont.

Debilitations of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous exhaustion, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other distressing symptoms arising from diseased kidneys and liver, are all relieved in the first dose by Carter's Pain Pills made specially for these troubles and the sufferer astonished.

A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN.

"For two years," says Jasmin M. Hoyt, of Wallingford, Vt., "I was not able to see a well day—was all broken down with nervousness, liver complaint, rheumatism and debility. The doctors gave me up. Finally I got Electric Bitters and their blessings came to my rescue. It is the best medicine I have ever taken. I say this for the benefit of all who may be ill."

Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the hair cells to healthy action, and promotes a luxuriant growth. It remains all and can be applied to make the natural hair beautiful and abundant; keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy.

AN OLD TIME FAVORITE.

There is no other remedy that has the test of time so long as has Dr. Pierce's Yellow Oil for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, pains in the chest, colds, croup, sore throat, deafness, and most painful affections.

Canadians in Colorado.

The fact that within a few months several Canadians have died *alone* in Colorado in lodging houses, with no one to minister to their wants, to hear their last requests, or to see that their remains were decently cared for, has moved a few Canadians, who had learned of these things too late to be of any avail, to form a Canadian Association.

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AN ENGLISH JAM FARM.

The Fruit Plantation—How the Jam Is Made—Bottling Up.

[Forestry.]

Lord Sudeley's home farm, near Teddington, Gloucestershire, was four years ago an ordinary arable farm, for which nobody would offer the previous rent of a pound sterling per acre, but gentlemen residences in the neighborhood incited the proprietor to convert it into a large fruit growing establishment. After trenching, levelling, fencing and planting, having done so, he is sticking up his sticker the plums low, gums trees are first considered three years old, from a nursery started in almost every county, and are now planted in rows of fifteen feet apart. These were interspersed with rows of raspberries, gooseberries, or currants, besides in the latter the nursery arranges at. These standard are last-making trees now open in every direction, as the plantation.

The special station is required. As the plums are all evergreen for the fruit can inches that is set of the grams. Last as there were no fewer than FORTY plums trees to be staked, a great to look and forward to the work. First in the ground in inches from the tree and a of to it set in top simply by a wisp of straw, the tube is thus prevent it rubbing the bark. The trees are then tied in with bass mats, and carrying. Sometimes over any specimens soft as wisps, which mains pupils surround the farm. To see planted one and apart all the trouble mentioned and unbelievable vigilance and is the jam-factory, situated in the old farm buildings, open, and for a long appointed. In one of the seven copper vats, which are built into the water twenty cubic pounds of plums, sugar, and a little water, is boiled, it is called being a mixture of half and half—a pound and half to the pound—and is absorbed, twenty four pounds of sugar is then added to the fruit, perhaps gathered on an hour or two and—thrown in, and then the crimson mixture, being stirred and bubbling and thrice of steam diffuses its perfume to the top of the building from the grate below in the old sliding sash. It is then ready for the bottle-fillers, and critically examined with the aid of a long wooden ladle—till being pronounced ready, it is run off into other copper and poured into the old cut—all over these up with drawers and boxes, where it is packed in straw, and sent off to customers. A man is now obtaining one and one fourth pounds of fruit per pound of sugar.

As soon as those tight covers are tied to, but are ready to be directed—the fruit is ready for the grocer, as the case may be, to take their pieces of the process of twice among the gooseberries, currants, and strawberries, to which there is no sugar. Some idea of the extent of Mr. Hewitt's business may be obtained from the fact that he has sold in a year over about 1,000 pounds sterling. The cooking of the fruit is performed by the wives of beers to the flower, and there is room in a single room for two, or more under the care of an experienced housekeeper.

Starting to the Air.
New York mail.

Tallous movements are about to be started in Paris. The start will take place at some point which has not been determined, and the rich spirit of one of the wealthy city gentlemen will be called upon to supply the money. It will then be for the jockeys, or rather for the professional drivers of balloons, one strain of the atmosphere till they meet with the opposite current, and by more nearly and skillfully a balloon is manoeuvred. In this preliminary work the better science, of course, it will consist of reaching the opposite goal—the finish. Many experiments in ballooning are to take place in Paris during the summer, and a period of six "aerial tricycles" has been arranged by an amateur. The machines are to be supplied by wheels worked by pedals, and will be driven by means of propellers.

M. Lenard will make a trial trip about the middle of June with his new aerial projectile, a species of military balloon designed to encourage an army in war. I guess, M. Godard says that with this machine he will be able to keep a balloon twenty-five miles up in the air against a ten-knot breeze and drop into it 2,000 pounds' weight of bombs.

Concerning Gumdrops.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

An Indianapolis man is the inventor of the gumdrop quarter, from old bones where can great naturalists, Indiana, in the year of the evolution of society. In the lower mouth is the sense of another remarkable Indianapolis man, who is the inventor of the lobe-bone, once was at the gumdrop which is said to have known a certain young man, who was called Peter Paul, and years he traveled over America and lost his life in Boston peddling. The name and spending it with the geologists of each man.

He came back to this city and went to work. He became a missionary among his former associates, and he is doing what they won't let no one else, for they don't want his company. The name of the fiend, shabbily dressed man with the bundle of gumdrops, is known and loved by them all. But the scores of his friends are not the only ones who call, and it will be when the reformed gumdrop goes to the reward of his reform work.

Stocking of Old Cellars.
London Society.

At Leicester, England, there are not less than 5,000 septic organisms, who-o com-bined, would not occupy more than 10,000 yards, and each received as a holiday gift from Mr. Wallenbeing. This will be over above 581 pers are over be years of age, and about 1,000 are under 10 years old. Of the 10 names, who described himself as "Gentleman," 1 was a Lord, 2 clergymen, 3 doctors, 1 solicitor, 1 artist, 1 engineer, 1 author and 1 gentleman who visited by the babies, and 1 gentleman of leisure.

Hypnotism.
[The Current.]

Hypnotism appears to repay study. There is much reason to believe that disease will have a very conspicuous dominant some day.

A Webfoot of Diplomacy.

Never let your child go come in the late until you are safe. . . . that . . . want" meanwhile to . . . the to . . . The great thing in . . . is economy. Tell . . . on any thing that you don't want, cover it with the child's at the sofa . . . anything you don't want, cover it with that blanket. The boy will never know that the sofa is covered with blankets, thereby giving you the information. Cooking, home and boy, learning boy, boy, dodged, on growing up, in stoker the plains low, grass trees are first considered three years old, from a nursery started in almost every county, and are now planted in rows of fifteen feet apart. These were interspersed with rows of raspberries, gooseberries, or currants, besides in the latter the nursery arranges at. These standard are last-making trees now open in every direction, as the plantation.

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A London Society.

Leader: I never like being prolific in my notes having all sorts of good objects. I am requested in this direction is a Society of Snobbishness and Rowdyism.

Visitor: Is the formation of "those dwellings of scoundrel homes," and its committees will be charged with the duties of persuading and the promotion of sociability between families.

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[The Current.]

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KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease progresses in spite through generation after generation. Among its active symptoms are Tumors, Ulcers, Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tetters, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Serrous and Pustular Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption, and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, as produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the safe powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It has effected all of the above cures, and is daily producing the most astonishing results. Its ingredients are of a kind to act purely on the blood, because its compounders know how to prepare it so that the full curative power of each ingredient is secured. Hence its wonderful cures.

Regenerative Medicine

is composed of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla, Stillingia, Yellow Dock, Mezereon, Iodide of Potassium and other powerful blood purifiers, and other incredible cures are daily being made by this powerful yet safe medicine, provided its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the most eminent physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated in the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which the effects are claimed, and is therefore economical as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass
[Analytical Chemists.]
Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

THE SUN
Life Assurance Company
OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL.

THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., President.
H. MACPHERSON, Esq., Managing Director.
H. WILKINS, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer

Assets, $1,300,000.

Surplus to Policyholders, $525,000.

ASSURE IN THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
WHY? BECAUSE

1. The Sun is a Canadian Company, investing all its funds in Canada, and thus gives a special claim on Canadian assurers.

2.—It is a strong and progressive Company with large and well invested reserves.

3. Its rates are low and its profits to policyholders large and equitably divided.

4. Its Policies are based on absolutely Unconditional Life Policy Contracts.

5. Its liberal in the selection of risks, but where a Policy is once issued, the money is paid on simple proof of the death of the Assured, no matter how, or when, or where. The only condition is the payment of premiums.

6. The Sun has not one contested or disputed claim on its record.

J. C. BRUCE, Agent,
HUNTINGDON.

Andrew Gilmore
HUNTINGDON, QUE.

AGENT FOR
BUCHANAN'S IMPROVED
DOUBLE-ACTING
PITCHING MACHINE.

The best combination Rake and Carrier in the world.

The only machine that will unload on both sides of the load in the field, leaving it clean to the top of the barn to change it without moving the load.

Unloads as one in use, and not one of them that is not perfect in every respect.

Awarded first prize wherever exhibited for exact work.

We guarantee every Double-Acting Pitching Machine sold by us to do first-class work when properly put up, and if they fail to do so I will refund the money tendered after a fair trial by us.

☞ A full warranty given with each machine.

Also on hand, for the present season, a large assortment of

KNITTING MACHINES
OF
GREELHAM BROS, GEORGETOWN, ONT.
Huntingdon, 2nd Dec., 1885. 47.

Peter Brady,
HELENA.

AGENT FOR THE
DEITZMAN PIANO,
—THE CELEBRATED—
DOHERTY ORGAN,
—AND THE—
NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.

Intending purchasers would find it to their advantage to get my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DARLING'S DIPLOMA 25 SOAP

CONTAINS no Rosin, Salt, Soda or Lime. It is not made from grease, and consequently is more lasting and milder on the finest fabric. Will not shrink or harden woollens. Impossible to injure the hands when using this soap, and by every housekeeper who has used it will be pronounced the best soap ever manufactured. Try it and you will use no other. Manufactured only by DARLING & BRADY, Montreal.

JAS. A. MILLAR
PRINCETOWER, HUNTINGDON, Que.
MANUFACTURER OF
CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS
ALSO,
All kinds of timber and heavy wagons kept on hand and built to order at reasonable rates.

☞ Repairing promptly and neatly done. All work warranted.

Huntingdon, Mar. 8th, 1884

Caskets & Coffins.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Caskets and Coffins in all styles and prices.

Burial Robes, Coffin Plates, &c., kept in stock.

Friedsin House. Prices reasonable.

MRS. A. HENDERSON.

THE SINGER MOTHER.

[Buenos Ford in Chicago Sowal]

Once, in Tenth walked the earth in search of some fair flower most which he could breathe his icy breath, he met the graceful and pleasing spirit who is called Ambition

"Good-morrow," quoth Death, "let us journey a time together. Both of us are bold fellows; let us henceforth be traveling companions."

Now Ambition is one of the most crafty and persuasive in the world. The soft words of Death flattered him. So Death and Ambition set out together, hand in hand.

After having come into a great city, they were walking in a fine street when they beheld a fair young mother in a house a lady who was named Griselda. She was sitting at the window, fanning the queen and the prince and princesses.

"It will be a great triumph," said Ambition to Griselda, "and a brilliant event that she had never looked half as beautiful nor half so regal as the present task, she had to perform. There is a wedding morning about to be, for the vast throng, and the king and queen and lovers when he saw that Griselda was absent her work the costly jewels he had sent her. But if the appointed hour arrived and she was not there when it was she behind her heart would break and she would die the same. Three was she compelled to be ready at the appointed hour, and she was enabled to receive the homage of the high-bred throng. Scores of beautiful flowers were heaped about her head, and was his one hand she held a necklace far costlier than his previous gift.

As Griselda hurried from her dressing room to the throne room, she thought that Ambition had suddenly and mysteriously deserted her. Nowhere in the place stood the figure of a woman, all in white, and with large, and eyes and pale face.

"I do new year!" exclaimed Griselda, "it is the Angel of Sorrow," said the woman.

"Is the stranger, and woman went with Griselda into the carriage and to the throne room.

And thitherto, the nurse, and then at the door. She was very white and she trembled as if with fear.

Then Griselda seemed to awaken from a dream.

"My child!" she asked, excitedly.

"She is dead," said the pale stranger, the nurse.

Griselda flew to the chamber where she had left him. Then stood the little boy, with his face to the wall, and his hands over his eyes.

"Let me see him—see him away!" cried Griselda, sinking on her knees and stretching her hands in agony to the pale stranger.

"Death took him away but an hour ago," said the stranger, "and I am Sorrow."

Then Griselda thought of his fevered face and the pitiful look of pain and anguish of the gradeful buttercup of Ambition, and how he had come to her years to the pleasures of her sick bed; of the brilliant theatre and applause of royalty and of the costly presents of her lonely, dying child.

And Griselda moaned and tore the lovely jewels from her breast and threw them from her and cried out in her grief.

"Say, not so. O mother," said a solemn voice "I am with thee and will abide with thee forever."

Griselda turned and looked upon the tall, gloomy figure that approached her as these words.

It was the Spirit of Eternal Sorrow.

Went to a Match.

Mabell, or Mabell, as Hilderbolt spells it, is an ancient title in the Scottish world which at first signified simply mother of all mankind. But in the course of Medieval history, and especially Modern History of Europe, it has come to mean a peculiar combination related to an accepted typology of Mohammed. It is mentioned in the Arabian parts of Arabic history. By this secondary application it has come to signify a certain ancient leader roman name, ...